§ 263.23 How does a State prevent a recipient from using the IDA account for unqualified purposes?

To prevent recipients from using the IDA account improperly, States may do the following:

(a) Count withdrawals as earned income in the month of withdrawal (unless already counted as income);

(b) Count withdrawals as resources in determining eligibility; or

(c) Take such other steps as the State has established in its State plan or written State policies to deter inappropriate use.

PART 264—OTHER ACCOUNTABILITY PROVISIONS

AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 7501 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 609, 654, 1302, 1308, and 1337.

SOURCE: 64 FR 17896, Apr. 12, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 264.0 What definitions apply to this part?

(a) The general TANF definitions at §§ 260.30 through 260.33 of this chapter apply to this part.

(b) The following definitions also apply to this part:

Countable State Expenditures means the amount of qualifying State expenditures, as defined in § 264.75, plus the amount of contingency funds expended by the State in the fiscal year.

FAG means the Family Assistance Grant granted to a Territory pursuant to section 403(a)(1) of the Act. It is thus the Territorial equivalent of the SFAG, as defined at § 260.30 of this chapter.

Food Stamp Trigger means a State's monthly average of individuals participating in the Food Stamp program (as of the last day of the month) for the most recent three-month period that exceeds its monthly average of individuals in the corresponding three-month period in the Food Stamp caseload for FY 1994 or FY 1995, whichever is less,